



California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
US Forest Service, January 27, 2016

Cooperation, Collaboration & Communication:

- **Good Neighbor Authority (GNA)**

- The Pacific Southwest Region and the CA Natural Resources Agency recently signed a GNA master agreement. This master agreement allows departments under the CA NRA to work directly with Forests to create supplemental agreements that define on the ground projects.
- GNA is a tool to engage the governor or any State Natural Resources agency to perform forest, rangeland, and watershed restoration services on National Forest System (NFS) lands. The Forest Service may partner directly with state natural resources agencies to perform activities, or through subcontracts utilizing State contracting procedures.

Potential benefits include:

- Cost savings and economies of scale: If the USFS or State NR agency is already planning an activity in the area (adjacent or near to NFS lands), or normally undertakes the majority of desired work in the area; FS or State can realize cost savings by taking advantage of leveraged funding and economies of scale, avoiding implementation inefficiencies.
- Access: In areas where access through state or private land is required, a State agency may be best positioned to effectively execute the desired activity.
- Capacity: When staff capacity is limited the partner agency may provide the capacity to execute a desired activity or may combine with planning a complementary activity nearby.
- Funding
 - Most type of funds can be used: appropriations, state funds, program income, and third party funding for activities that are appropriate for those funds.
 - State agencies can charge their established NICRA, or if they don't have one, a default of 10 percent.
 - No match is required from the State agencies.
 - GNA can also be used when no transfer of funds is executed.
- For more information: <http://www.fs.fed.us/farmbill/>

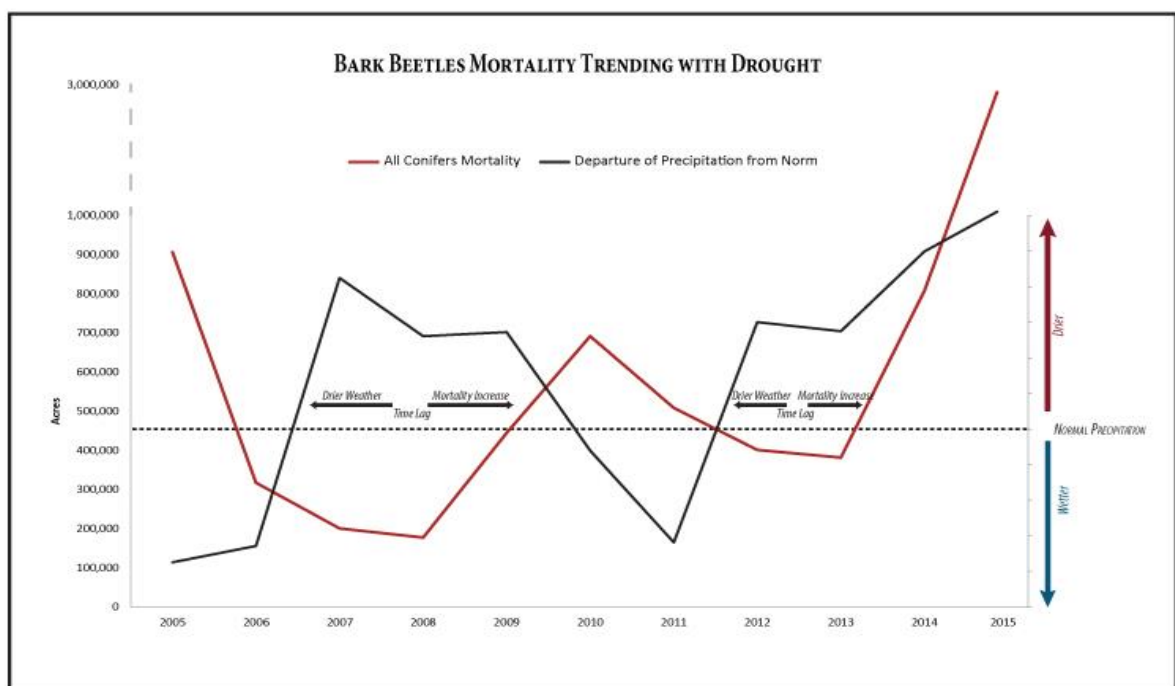
- **Prescribed Fire MOU: Public launch February 2-3**

- On October 9, 2014 Plaintiffs-Appellants and the United States reached agreement for informal resolution of a case challenging the Forest Service's adoption of the 2004 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment with stipulation that "within twelve (12) months of the effective date of this Settlement Agreement, the Forest Service and Legacy agree to prepare a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to support the increased application of managed fire for ecological benefit and to support" three stated objectives.
- The Memorandum of Understanding signed in October will promote the careful and expanded use of fire for natural resource and other social benefits in California.
- The new partnership is calling for an expanded response and a broader suite of tools to restore resilience and protect communities across California's rural landscape.
- Current partners include: Sierra Forest Legacy, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Sierra Nevada Conservancy, The Wilderness Society, The Nature Conservancy, Sierra Club, Center for Biological Diversity, National Park Service, the Northern California Prescribed Fire Council, the Southern Sierra Prescribed Fire Council, and Forest Service Pacific Southwest Region.
- On February 2 and 3, the MOU partners will be holding the first meeting, starting with a media kick-off on February 2.

- **Insect & Disease Designations:** In November the Chief designated an additional 5.3 million acres for treatments in areas experiencing or predicted to experience high tree mortality. (1.5 million were initially designated in CA) for a total of 6.7 million acres (outside of wilderness, roadless or other special designations).
 - This will allow us to expedite some NEPA on CEs up to 3,000 acres
 - Using HFRA authority, we can also expedite EAs and EISs
- **Tree Mortality Task Force** – USFS is engaged at leadership level and sub-committee level
 - Agency is committed to working collaboratively with State and other partners to address the large scope and scale of the problem. Jeanne Wade Evans is the Region's representative on the Governor's Taskforce, and the USFS has a team member serving on each of the working groups.
 - National forests are working with their communities and counties hardest hit with tree mortality to protect life and property, ensure safe ingress and egress routes, sustain utility and communications infrastructure, and provide for safe work and recreation on developed areas of the forests (e.g., campgrounds).
 - Representatives in the agency are working at all levels to share information, leverage human and financial resources and build on success of past efforts, such as those in Southern California's response to tree mortality in 2003 and beyond.
- **Grants & Agreements**
 - More than \$27 million received from partners to enhance work on National Forests in 2015.
 - Almost \$50 million provided to partners to support Forest Service programs and conduct work on National Forests. Partners include federal, state, and local government, and private.
 - Grants and agreements funding is leveraged with partner resources including additional funds or in-kind services adding to capacity and value of projects.

Tree Mortality

- Projections for increase in tree mortality:



- Tree mortality handout

Log production (sales) by forest relative to annual targets

- Green & Green

FY 2015 Region 5 Timber Volume Accomplishments (in ccf)					
Forest	Target	Fire Salvage	Green	Accomplished	% of Target Accomplished
ANF	450	0	184	184	41%
CNF	100	0	144	144	144%
ENF	90,000	12,657		12,657	14%
INF	4,000	0	5,046	5,046	126%
KNF	100,000	0	78,979	78,979	79%
LNF	73,588	15,714	78,034	93,748	127%
LPF	400	0	756	756	189%
MNF	1,500	0	1,466	1,466	98%
MDF	42,586	299	42,604	42,903	101%
SRF	25,000	474	22,421	22,895	92%
PNF	87,084	0	97,939	97,939	112%
BDF	3,130	0	3,194	3,194	102%
SQF	12,200	7,997	0	7,997	66%
SHF	79,812	11,683	49,795	61,478	77%
SNF	18,000	23,574	13,616	37,190	207%
STF	106,000	157,323	13,286	170,609	161%
TNF	43,500	2,070	43,059	45,129	104%
LTBMU	12,650	0	5,493	5,493	43%
Total	700,000	231,791	456,016	687,807	98%

2015 Wildland Fires & Fuel Treatments

Wildland Fires

- **Total of 1,657 fires for 537,446 acres**
 - Human Caused Fires: 619 for 5,4471 acres
 - Lighting Caused Fires: 1,038 for 482,975 acres
- Wildland Fires by Forest

Unit Name	Human Fires (YTD)	Human Acres (YTD)	Lightning Fires (YTD)	Lightning Acres (YTD)	Total Fires	Total Acres
Angeles National Forest	99	2,264	27	5	126	2,269
Cleveland National Forest	57	12	21	152	78	164
Eldorado National Forest	27	159	36	9	63	168
Inyo National Forest	14	10,215	27	3	41	10,218
Klamath National Forest	19	100	100	415	119	515
LTBMU	35	4	11	2	46	6
Lassen National Forest	14	5	47	7	61	12
Los Padres National Forest	36	1,616	23	5	59	1,621

Mendocino National Forest	10	602	23	238	33	840
Modoc National Forest	3	5	80	4,997	83	5,002
Plumas National Forest	48	1,245	129	45	177	1,290
San Bernardino National Forest	48	31,611	16	16	64	31,627
Sequoia National Forest	21	76	65	89,400	86	89,476
Shasta-Trinity National Forest	71	281	159	163,852	230	164,133
Sierra National Forest	20	5,727	90	108,434	110	114,161
Six Rivers National Forest	21	31	81	115,345	102	115,376
Stanislaus National Forest	23	20	27	25	50	45
Tahoe National Forest	52	498	76	25	128	523
Totals	618	54,471	1,038	482,975	1,656	537,446

- Fuels Treatments by Forest

- FY15 Target – 137,300 ac.
- Exceeded Target - Over 186,200 ac. accomplished
- Prescribed – 39,000 ac.
- Mechanical – 97,200 ac.
- Managed – 50,000 ac.

Forest Name	FY15 Assigned Acres	FY15 Prescribed Fire Acres	FY15 Mechanical Acres	Other Acres	FY15 Wildfire Acres	Total
Angeles	1,400	9	1,569.00	29		1,607.00
Cleveland	2,195	829	2,689.00	270		3,788.00
Eldorado	9,000	993	490			1,483.00
Inyo	2,005	592.5	2,615.50			3,208.00
Klamath	11,770	16,249.30	3,418.60		39,250	58,917.90
Lassen	3,978	3,072.20	11,308.20			14,380.40
Los Padres	2,717	392	2,761.00			3,153.00
Mendocino	5,446	822.3	2,377.20	102	224	3,525.50
Modoc	13,718	883	19,996.00			20,879.00
Six Rivers	2,935	562.6	3,184.30			3,746.90
Plumas	17,857	2,849.20	9,544.40			12,393.60
San Bernardino	2,350	30.1	2,393.00			2,423.10
Sequoia	4,100	1,351.00	1,138.80		6,980	9,469.80
Shasta Trinity	9,468	1,718.00	6,296.80		3,589	11,603.80
Sierra	7,020	4,450.30	6,182.70			10,633.00
Stanislaus	12,893	749.2	10,801.10			11,550.30
Tahoe	6,800	1,745.70	5,823.20			7,568.90
Tahoe Basin	4,350	1,337.80	4,601.70			5,939.50
Unassigned	17,298					
Total	137,300	38636.2	97,190.50	401	50,043	186,270.70

Sierra Nevada Adaptive Management Project – effects on fire behavior or tree mortality?

- SNAMP released its final report in December, 2015
 - The U.S. Forest Service's 2004 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment calls for managing the forest using the best information available to protect forests and homes. Vegetation management treatments are planned or being conducted in several places in the Sierra Nevada where fire risk is high. A team of university scientists agreed to act as an independent third party, researching the effects of vegetation management treatments in two areas in the Sierra Nevada. Results will be used to improve forest management in the future.
 - SNAMP was formed to learn how to apply adaptive management as required in the 2004 Framework, with an emphasis on engaging the public in a meaningful way. More specifically, SNAMP was designed to assess the efficacy of forest fuels management on potential fire behavior and the impacts of that management on three essential natural resources: forest ecosystem health, wildlife, and water, while incorporating participation by all interested stakeholders, including the public.
 - A key objective was to evaluate the impact of Strategically Placed Land Area Treatments (SPLATs), a forest fuel reduction treatment, with respect to four resource values:
 - Fire and forest ecosystem health,
 - Wildlife, focusing on the Pacific fisher and the California spotted owl
 - Water quantity and quality, and
 - Public participation
 - The final report can be found at: <http://snamp.cnr.berkeley.edu/snamp-final-report/>